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[CONSTITUTION as of 1949]

185 471 Art. 11. The economic life of the Russian SFSR is determined and directed by the State National-Economic Plan with the aim of increasing the public wealth, of steadily improving the material and cultural level of the working people and of consolidating the socialist independence of the country and strengthening its defensive capacity.

461 Art. 12. In the Russian SFSR work is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The principle applied in the Russian SFSR is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Chapter II. The State Structure

643 Art. 13. For the purpose of mutual assistance among the Union Republics along economic and political lines, as well as along the line of defence, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic voluntarily united with the other equal Soviet Socialist Republics, namely:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Kirghis Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic,
The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic and
The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

in a federal state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Proceeding from the aforesaid, the Russian SFSR ensures to the USSR, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, the rights defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR.

Outside of the spheres set forth in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR, the Russian SFSR exercises state authority independently, retaining its sovereign rights in full.

● 631 Art. 14. The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic consists of the Altai, Krasnodar, Krasnoiarsk, Maritime, Stavropol and Khabarovsk Territories; the Archangel, Astrakhan, Briansk, Velikie Luki, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh, Gorky, Grozny, Ivanovo, Irkutsk, Kaliningrad, Kalinin, Kaluga, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Crimean, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Molotov, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Riazan, Saratov, Sakhalin, Sverdlovsk, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tiumen, Ulianovsk, Chelia-binsk, Chita, Chkalov, Yaroslav and Amur Regions; the Tatar, Bashkir, Dagestan, Buriat-Mongolian, Kabardinian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North Ossetian, Udmurt, Chuvash and Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics; and the Adygei, Jewish, Oirot, Tuvinian, Khakass and Cherkess Autonomous Regions.

[Constitution as of 1949]

Chapter VIII. The Local Organs of State Power

● 631 Art. 77. The organs of state power in territories, regions, autonomous regions, national areas, administrative areas, districts, cities, settlements and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, and auls) are the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Art. 78. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of territories, regions, national and administrative areas, districts, cities, districts in big cities, settlements and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets and auls) are elected by the working people of the respective territories, regions, national areas, administrative areas, districts, cities, settlements and rural localities for a term of two years.

Art. 79. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of territories, regions, areas, districts, cities, settlements and villages direct cultural, political and economic affairs within their territory, draw up the local budgets, direct the work of the organs of administration subordinate to them, ensure the maintenance of public order, assist in strengthening the defensive capacity of the country and ensure the observance of the laws and the protection of the rights of citizens.

Art. 80. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies adopt decisions and issue orders within the limits of the powers vested in them by the laws of the USSR, of the Russian SFSR and of the Autonomous Republic.

Art. 81. The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of a territory, region, national and administrative area, district, city, settlement or village is the Executive Committee elected by it, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and members.

[623] Art. 82. The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies (of stanitsas, hamlets and auls) in a small locality is the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary elected by the Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

Art. 83. The Executive Committee of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of a territory, region, area, district, city, settlement or village exercises guidance in cultural, political and economic affairs within its territory on the basis of decisions taken by the corresponding Soviet of Working People's Deputies and superior state organs.

Art. 84. Sessions of territorial and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies are convened by their respective Executive Committees not less than four times a year.

Art. 85. Sessions of district Soviets of Working People's Deputies and of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of administrative areas are convened by their respective Executive Committees not less than six times a year.

[623] Art. 86. Sessions of city and village Soviets of Working People's Deputies are convened by their executive organs not less than once a month.

Art. 87. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of territories, regions, national and administrative areas, districts and cities, each elect a Chairman and a Secretary for the duration of their sessions to conduct the sittings of the sessions.

[623] Art. 88. The Chairman of a village Soviet convenes the Soviet and conducts its sittings.

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631 Art. 89. The executive organs of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies are directly accountable both to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies which elected them and to the executive organs of the respective superior Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Art. 90. The superior Executive Committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies have the right to annul decisions and orders of inferior Executive Committees and to suspend decisions and orders of inferior Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Art. 91. The superior Soviets of Working People's Deputies have the right to annul decisions and orders of inferior Soviets of Working People's Deputies and of their Executive Committees.

634 Art. 92. The territorial and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies set up the following Departments and Administrations of their Executive Committees:

- a Department of Roads
- a Department of Public Health
- a Department of the Municipal Economy
- a Department of Cultural and Educational Work
- a Department of Local Industry
- a Department of Public Education
- a General Department
- a Department of Arts
- a Department of Social Maintenance
- a Department of Trade
- a Department of Finance

and the following Administrations:

- a Motor Transport Administration
- a Cinematographic Administration
- the Local Fuel Industry Administration
- the Building Materials Industry Administration
- an Agricultural Administration
- a Planning Commission;
- a Cadres Sector under the Chairman of the Executive Committee and, in addition, in accordance with the specific features of the economy of the territory, and region, the/regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies set up the following Departments or Administrations subject to confirmation by the Union-Republican Ministries of Light Industry, Forestry, the Timber and Paper Industry, the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Food Industry and the Fish Industry:

- a Department of Light Industry
- a Department of Forestry
- a Department of the Timber and Paper Industry
- a Department of the Meat and Dairy Industry
- a Department of the Food Industry
- a Department of the Fish Industry.

Art. 93. The all-Union Ministries, The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Justice of the Union set up their own Administrations under the regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies, in accordance with the conditions of the territory and region and on the basis of the laws of the USSR and the Russian SFSR.

Art. 94. The Departments and Administrations of the Executive Committees of territorial and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies are subordinate in their activities both to the corresponding territorial and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies and their Executive Committees and to the corresponding Ministries of the Russian SFSR.

[Constitution as of 1949]

633 Art. 100. The Departments of the Executive Committees of the city Soviets of Working People's Deputies are subordinate in their activities both to the respective city Soviets of Working People's Deputies and their Executive Committees and to the corresponding Departments of the district Soviets of Working People's Deputies or directly to the corresponding Departments of the territorial and regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Art. 101. The Departments of the Executive Committees of the city Soviets of Working People's Deputies of Moscow and Leningrad are subordinate in their activities both to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of Moscow and Leningrad and their Executive Committees as well as to the corresponding Ministry of the Russian SFSR directly.

634 Art. 102. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of National Areas and their Executive Committees exercise in the territory of their Areas the rights and duties conferred on them by the "Statute of National Areas" and likewise by the decisions of the corresponding territorial or regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

"The Statute of National Areas" is established by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR.

Chapter IX. The Budget of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

652 646 Art. 103. The state budget of the Russian SFSR is drawn up by the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR and submitted by it to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR for its approval.

Upon its approval by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR the state budget of the Russian SFSR is published for general information.

Art. 104. The Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR elects a Budget Commission, which reports its conclusions on the state budget of the Russian SFSR to the Supreme Soviet.

Art. 105. The report on the fulfilment of the state budget of the Russian SFSR is approved by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR and published for general information.

652 631 Art. 106. The budgets of Autonomous Republics, and the local budgets of territories, regions, Autonomous Regions, National and Administrative Areas, district, city and village Soviets include the revenues from the local economy, deductions from the state revenues collected within their territories and likewise receipts from local taxes and imposts in amounts fixed by the laws of the USSR and of the Russian SFSR.

Chapter X. The Courts and the Procurator's Office.

692 Art. 107. In the Russian SFSR justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the Russian SFSR, the Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics, Territorial and Regional Courts, the Courts of the Autonomous Regions, the Courts of National Areas, the Courts of Administrative Areas, the Special Courts of the USSR established by decision of the Supreme Court of the USSR and the People's Courts.

693 Art. 108. In all Courts cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law.

6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1

174 to maintain a system of economic self-sufficiency which was restricted to small villages or groups of such villages.[1]

175 In early documents these Old-Slavonic plowmen are described
181 as peaceful, moderate, mild, and humane, patient and sober, disinterested in power, hard working, living in social and political democracy. They are pictured as being opposed to subjection, but unable to offer much resistance to a foreign aggressor since they were not skilled in warfare. Procopius (6th century), for instance, said that "these people are not ruled by one man, but they have lived from of old under a democracy, and consequently everything which involves their welfare, whether for good or for ill, is referred to the people."[2] And Emperor Leo (9th century) stated the following:

> . . . jealous of their liberty they have always refused to submit themselves to the Empire. . . . even those who have accepted Christianity keep as much as they can the forms of their ancient freedom. . . . This is a numerous nation, patient in difficult times, and very industrious. Heat, cold, hunger, and want of all things do not beat down these people. . . . They used to be very hospitable and still maintain with great care this virtue. They are affable people and receive travellers with much kindness, show them the way, and protect them against insult. If a traveller would not be well treated by his host because of host's fault all the people would attack the host. They behave with much gentleness also toward their slaves; they do not condemn them to perpetual slavery, but fix a time of service . . . after which time . . . they free them. The women are well-behaved, and attached to their husbands. . . . These people are very frugal . . . they prefer to live with much freedom. . . . They like to take refuge in the woods or in inaccessible places.[3]

175 The people of Polesie seem to have been politically organized
● 631 in a system of smaller groupings of self-governing villages or even in single autonomous villages connected among themselves, not in the form of a central authority or state, but rather as a
[565] loose confederation of independent units. Apparently, there were no marked social distinctions or differences in class and rank in this society. There was no aristocracy, no separate class of priests or warriors, no cities, no temples. There was, therefore, no class or clique which sought power and expansion over others,

6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1
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and hence, no group support could be found if a leader had attempted to form a centralized political authority or an imperial system over the whole area. The old Russian Chronicle of Kiev (12th century) describing a tribe with such a culture (the Polians) states that among them each kindred group (*rod*) lived in its own separate locality and had its own government.[4]

In a like manner, principles of dignity and moderation, as well as personal autonomy and lack of coerciveness, prevailed in family relations of these people. The Chronicle, for instance, states:

> The Polians had customs of their fathers, customs mild and peaceful (*krotok i tikh*); they showed a kind of reserve (*stydenie*) towards their daughters-in-law (*snokha*) and their sisters, towards their mothers and their parents, towards their fathers-in-law and their brothers-in-law; to all of the persons named they showed great reserve. They had marriage cusoms: the bridegroom did not go to seek his bride; she was taken to him in the evening, and the following morning they brought what belonged to her (*chto vdaduche*).[5]

It appears that the family organization of the Polians rested on mutual respect of all family members; that the bride brought the dowry which remained her personal property; that she might have had the initiative in wooing. This contention is supported by other evidence. Cosmas Pragensis, for instance, speaking of the old Bohemian Slavs, states: "It is not the men who choose the maids, but the maids themselves who take the husbands they like, and when they like."[6] A French writer who visited Ukraine in the seventeenth century wrote: "In Ukraine, contrary to the customs of all other nations, the husbands do not choose their wives, but are themselves chosen by their future consorts."[7]

There is also other evidence concerning some matriarchal traits of the early Slavs.[8] Throughout ages, women of the plains betwen the Dnieper and the Volga maintained property rights over their dowries and also over income from vegetables, poultry, dairy products and yarn that they produced and sold, though such rights were not recognized to men.[9] Although a woman in Russia did not have any claim to the property of her father or her brother, and only a limited right to that of her husband, she had the privilege, denied to a man, of saving and building up a

6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1

ple, in the plains between the Drava and Sava rivers, showed cultural and personality traits similar to those of the Old-Slavonic plowmen.[30]

In their migration, these early Slav soil cultivators were often able to Slavicize the natives among whom they had settled and even to absorb the numerically small bands of steppe raiders who had conquered them. These assimilated invaders were then often employed to fight against new nomadic incursions.[31] It was in the course of such acculturations, due to migrations and conquests, that in the regions between the Volga and the Dnieper a peculiar fusion of contrasting cultural patterns of the steppe horsemen and of the tillers of the soil had developed. Structural relations, personality traits and the religious, social and political ideologies that resulted out of this blend of the two conflicting worlds formed the basis of Russian society and have been at the root of its political instability throughout centuries.[32]

4
TURCO-MONGOL INVASIONS AND FORMATION OF RUSSIAN SOCIETY

I

THE MOUNTED warriors of the steppes were accustomed to covering great distances on their raids and migrations. After they had devastated and annihilated much that was in their way, they would impose their rule with ease over whatever was left. Then they would proceed to organize nomadic federations, principalities and empires.[1] The political systems which thus arose in the area between the Ural mountains and the Carpathians apparently followed the pattern that had been originally established by the Scythians and Huns in the same territory.[2]

Being extremely self-centered and insecure, a strong driving

6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1

Eurasian steppes. As it had been a long-established practice among these predatory marauders, the war leader who showed himself competent in organizing a successful war expedition or in controlling a certain area would soon collect a considerable retinue of warriors. When Slavicized, the chieftain of such a band of raiders was known as *voyvoda* (warleader) or *knyaz* (prince). His retinue became known as the *druzhina* (band). The most outstanding members among these *druzhiniki* (band-men) and *muzhi* (men) formed an inner advisory body (*veche*) to the warleader or prince and became known as the "leading men" (*muzhi perednie*), or *boyari*. The voyvoda would reward his druzhina or boyars for their services by granting them land and dividing war booty with them.

It is important to note, however, that the boyars at this time received the granted lands as perpetual hereditary homesteads, and that they were free to leave one prince and enter the service of another at any time.[11] Before the formation of the Muscovite Empire, the plains between the Volga and Dnieper rivers were controlled by numerous such petty potentates, each surrounded by a retinue of boyars and other servicemen. Under those conditions there was no possibility of preventing these professional warriors from leaving one warleader and entering into the service of another. The only way for a local prince to retain his druzhina was by being successful in warfare, collecting large war booty, and offering land and villages together with the peasants in hereditary possession to his comrades in arms.[12]

In the meantime another stratum of the population was being formed in the centers of trade, that of the city people or burghers. The nomadic conquerors were not only looters and pirates, but traders as well. They traded in what they looted. When their authority was well established, they endeavored to promote centers and routes of commerce as a means of increasing their wealth. It was in these centers of trade and market places that cities developed. Soon city people became stratified into the well-to-do (*zhitie lyudi*) and the lower urban classes (*molodshie lyudi*). In these urban centers where the warriors became traders the trend was toward concentration of power in the hands of the economically powerful, just as among the professional military

6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1

6
WESTERN TECHNOLOGY AND RUSSIA'S BUREAUCRATIC AUTOCRACY

I

THE STRUCTURE of Muscovite power had some advantages in comparison with the Turco-Mongol system of rule. The steppe warriors had not developed an efficient system of administration. They depended upon their vassals for the collection of taxes. This practice gave an opportunity to the vassals to enrich themselves, which strengthened their feelings of independence and of revolt. In the same manner the principle of religious tolerance and the practice of granting Church autonomies helped to perpetuate religious, linguistic and cultural differences among the subjects, a situation that did not favor ideological unification and centralization of power. In Russia, on the other hand, a system of centralized administration which followed the Byzantine pattern took care of revenues and of military manpower. The enserfed agricultural population was a source of steady income. Furthermore, state dominated Church tended to Slavicize linguistically and to unify ideologically all subjects under the Czar.

However, this system of Muscovite military theocracy that was efficient in dealings with the Mongols, proved inadequate in Russia's relations with its adversaries in the West. Since the end of the middle ages Western countries went through a series of ideological and economic changes which had fundamentally affected the structure of the Western world. Humanism and Renaissance, Reformation and Counter-reformation, the industrial and political revolutions had brought about considerable intellectual and technological advance and radical structural changes. Compared to the West, Russia had many drawbacks in her economic system. Its power-centered and militarized social struc-

6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1

not by means of a popular revolution as in the West. Accordingly the new bureaucratic rule was based on the *Ukaz*[3] and the knut as much as the old order. For the same reason, though the state was formally secularized, the traditions of an autocracy, divinely ordained and supported by God, were carried on by every official as the representative of the Czar.[4]

Therefore the new system of autocracy based on bureaucracy, the same as the old one based on service nobility, could not recognize any political or personal rights of the subjects. Nor could there have developed any *esprit de corps* among the new governing class. This new class of officials owned little or no land and had to live on meager salaries, but was eager to follow the traditions and the high standards established by the old landed nobility. The chinovnichestvo therefore became even more dependent upon the Czar than the dvorianstvo was earlier. There was even less *esprit de corps* and less solidarity in the new governing class than in the old. Each official was constantly in fear of jeopardizing his own social position if he stood up in defense of any of his colleagues. Besides, in this hierarchical system of power the ruin or falling into disfavor of one official often meant the ascendancy of the other. There was, therefore, a tendency to take advantage of such a situation, to resort to intrigues and calumnies, and to help to destroy rather than to rehabilitate a victim.

All the powers, the lawmaking, the application of law, and the justice were placed into the hands of these bureaucrats. At the same time the system of checks and controls was very deficient. Laws were enacted by special temporary commissions of high officials, and created *ad hoc*. The Council of State, a supreme policy-making body, composed of about seventy to eighty highest dignitaries, was appointed by the Czar to serve him only in advisory capacities. The final decision rested in the hands of the Czar, or with the camarilla clique which happened at the moment to be most influential. The Empire was administratively divided into provinces (*gubernia*) which were usually headed by army generals. The gubernias were divided into districts which were headed by chiefs of police. The governors, supported by the police, ruled autocratically in their domains. They were

6: Tomasic E-4 (1947-1948) 1953 RF1 Great Russia RF1

631 625 responsible only to the Czar; and the police, not being responsible to the public, but only to their immediate superiors, tended to be arbitrary.

647 What mattered in Russia's bureaucratic system was obedience to one's superiors. That was the primary criterion of judgment of the fitness of a civil servant, not his ability or personal integrity. Seldom was an employee dismissed because of corruption and injustice. A functionary could not be prosecuted for acts committed in the exercise of his functions except with the consent, or, on the initiative of his superiors. And the higher placed the offender, the less real was his responsibility. At the same time a subordinate employee, a soldier, or an inferior officer had no redress if wronged by his superior. A subordinate did have the right by law to lodge a complaint against mistreatment on the part of his chief, but according to the rules of Russian hierarchical discipline, no public servant, civil or military, could present a petition or complaint except through his own superior officer.[5] Few ever dared to do so.

647 871 This bureaucratic irresponsibility and impunity assumes an especial significance if one has in mind the low status of education and training of Russian officials. By the end of the nineteenth century in the provinces, according to an official investigation, out of a hundred employees, only one or two were found to have attended a university, five or six to have graduated from secondary schools, ten or twelve from primary schools. Eighty out of a hundred had had no formal schooling whatever and had passed no examination.[6] Many former soldiers and war veterans with little or no formal schooling crowded civil administration. At times the higher the education the less chances one had to enter state service.[7]

II

647 557 In such a system excess in zeal was often rewarded. On the other hand, initiative and originality, if not successful, were fraught with great personal risks. Therefore, shirking from work and responsibility, and struggling for office and rank became the rule. It was only by achieving higher position and by winning

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and its many branches and spurs. The large rivers handle the north-south traffic during their ice-free season. The Ob', the Irtysh, the Yenisey, and the Amur intersect the Trans-Siberian Railroad, while the Lena is connected with it by a series of good highways. The Northern Sea Route is the basic route serving the Arctic coast of Siberia. This route through the seas of the Arctic Ocean was developed as a permanent transportation route as late as the third Five-Year Plan, after a large number of polar stations reporting on weather and ice conditions had been set up along the route. Its principal ports are Novyy Port, at the mouth of the Ob' River, Igarka, Dudinka, and Ust'-Port, in the lower reaches of the Yenisey, Nordvik, at the mouth of the Khatanga River, Tiksi, near the Lena delta, Ambarchik, near the mouth of the Kolyma River, and Anadyr', at the mouth of the Anadyr' River. The principal ports along the Pacific coast of the Far East are Vladivostok, Sovetskaya Gavan', Magadan, and Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka. The highway network is especially well developed in the European section of the Russian SFSR. The roads generally run parallel to rail lines and converge at Moscow. In Siberia, highways serve to open up newly developed areas not reached by the rail network; this is particularly true of the extensive gold-mining areas of Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

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The Russian SFSR exports to the other union republics: machines, steel, petroleum, lumber, paper, textiles, and grain, and imports from them pig-iron, grain, sugar, cotton, livestock, and fruits.

SU 438* CR 438

Due to the large number of non-Russian ethnic groups within the Russian SFSR, the union republic has been organized into a Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in contrast to the other union republics which have a more homogeneous national composition. The Russian SFSR was organized in 1917 and became one of the original four republics which united to form the USSR in 1922. The present territorial-administrative scheme was inaugurated with the creation of the Ural Oblast in 1923. Thereafter the newly created oblasts and krays rapidly replaced the former *guberniyas*. The more advanced non-Russian ethnic groups, such as Tatars, Bashkirs, Buryat-Mongols, Yakuts, and others, were constituted into the autonomous republics which, together with the basic Russian group (73 percent of the total population), form the so-called Russian Federation, or Russian SFSR. The territory with a predominant Russian population has been divided into oblasts and krays, which are purely administrative divisions. National minorities within these divisions have their own autonomous or national units. The most

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important minorities form autonomous oblasts within the krays, while lesser ethnic groups form national okrugs or even national rayons within oblasts or krays. At present the Russian SFSR includes 12 autonomous republics, 6 krays, and 50 oblasts.

In order to facilitate the study of the geography of the Russian SFSR, the republic has been divided into the following geographical regions on the basis of common physico-economic characteristics.

Central Industrial Region
- Moscow (Moskva) Oblast
- Vladimir Oblast
- Ivanovo Oblast
- Yaroslavl' Oblast
- Kostroma Oblast
- Ryazan' Oblast
- Tula Oblast

Central Black-Earth Region
- Orel Oblast
- Tambov Oblast
- Voronezh Oblast
- Kursk Oblast

European West
- Bryansk Oblast
- Kaluga Oblast
- Smolensk Oblast
- Velikiye Luki Oblast
- Kalinin Oblast

European Northwest
- Novgorod Oblast
- Pskov Oblast
- Leningrad Oblast

European North
- Murmansk Oblast
- Arkhangel'sk Oblast
- Komi Autonomous SSR
- Vologda Oblast

Volga Region

Forest section
- Gor'kiy Oblast
- Kirov Oblast
- Mari Autonomous SSR

Wooded-steppe section
- Tatar Autonomous SSR
- Chuvash Autonomous SSR
- Mordvinian Autonomous SSR
- Penza Oblast
- Ul'yanovsk Oblast
- Kuybyshev Oblast

Steppe section
- Saratov Oblast
- Stalingrad Oblast
- Astrakhan' Oblast

Crimean Oblast

Lower Don and Northern Caucasus
- Rostov Oblast
- Krasnodar Kray
- Stavropol' Kray
- Kabardinian Autonomous SSR
- North Ossetian Autonomous SSR
- Groznyy Oblast
- Dagestan Autonomous SSR

Urals
- Molotov Oblast
- Udmurt Autonomous SSR
- Bashkir Autonomous SSR
- Chkalov Oblast
- Chelyabinsk Oblast
- Sverdlovsk Oblast

Western Siberia
- Kurgan Oblast
- Tyumen' Oblast
- Omsk Oblast
- Novosibirsk Oblast
- Tomsk Oblast
- Kemerovo Oblast
- Altay Kray